

The Paris conference on the Sevres treaty, which was held at the Hotel de Ville, and in which the British and French plenipotentiaries were represented, has now been adjourned until the 15th inst.

It is said tonight that he may be forced either to deny all concessions, hoping to preserve peace in the Near East, or to go much further than intended in order to placate the Near East.

Officially, it is now recorded that the news of discontent in India are nearest to renewed conflagration at Riel. It is possible that influenza may have brought about the whole difficulty, for both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon are ill. If either the Premier or the Foreign Minister had been active in Whitehall yesterday, it is surmised that the news of the telegram from Lord Reading, but the fact is in the fire now.

May Involve Conflict.

LONDON, March 9 (Associated Press).—The Indian crisis, precipitated by the Indian Government's note appealing for Turkey's rights, which has developed a sensation, threatens to involve the Premier and the coalition in still greater difficulties.

Premier Lloyd George, in accepting Mr. Montagu's resignation, charged him with "not being urged by any pressing necessity" and without consulting his colleagues, with publishing a statement the importance of which extends far beyond the frontiers of the "responsibilities of your office."

The Premier adds that the right of the Government of India to state their views has never been disputed, but if the Governments of the Empire claimed liberty to publish individual declarations vitally affecting the relations of the whole Empire with foreign Powers, it is surmised that the British Government would be broken and the very existence of the empire jeopardized.

The resignation of Mr. Montagu was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain, who said he understood the telegram sent to Secretary Montagu from the Government of India, setting forth the feeling in India regarding the necessity for revision of the Treaty of Sevres between Turkey and the Allies, and the allied evacuation of Constantinople, and the situation of Thrace, Adrianople and Smyrna, was made public by the Indian Government with only Mr. Montagu's sanction, no other Minister having been consulted regarding it.

Regarding the publication of Lord Reading's dispatch, Mr. Chamberlain added: "That paragraph, which was authorized by the Secretary of State and has led to his resignation, on the grounds of Cabinet responsibility and Imperial policy, which I have described to the House."

"The publication of such a pronouncement of policy, without consultation of the Cabinet and without their consent," he added, "is a thing which I cannot understand, which was all the more important because of the conference just about to meet in Paris, where it seems there is a fair prospect that the British and allies will be able to lay the basis for peace between the Turks and the Greeks."

Treaty Rests With Powers.

Mr. Chamberlain said that when Foreign Secretary Marquis Curzon goes to Paris to discuss the Near Eastern settlement with the British and Italian Foreign Ministers it would be his object to reach a solution equitable to all parties.

His weight will be given by him, Mr. Chamberlain said, to the opinions of the Indians and Mohammedans as expressed by the Government of India, but cannot hold himself bound to accept any solution put forward by the Government irrespective of its relation to the problem as a whole. Responsibility for revision of the treaty of Sevres and the conclusion of the peace conference in the Near East rests with the allied Powers in combination.

Mr. Chamberlain made the point that Lord Reading's dispatch should have been regarded as confidential. This, too, is the main grievance of the English press, which has condemned not the contents of the dispatch, but the manner of its publication. It is claimed, gives the Indian extremists a new lever to be used in their anti-Government campaign, and at the same time causes much concern.

It is generally understood that Lord Reading, desiring to publish the offending document, sought permission from the Prime Minister, who technically is his superior, to make the statement public in India. Mr. Montagu without consulting the Cabinet, and while the Prime Minister was confined to his room, gave permission, and Lord Reading had the statement published in India, from which country it was telegraphed through the ordinary channels to the British press. Mr. Montagu's Cabinet colleagues take the ground that he should have withheld permission.

It is understood that the remaining members of the Cabinet later indorsed the action taken by holding the view that Mr. Montagu was not entitled to permit publication, with every appearance of Government sanction, of a document so disadvantageous to the Government of a policy undertaken in concert with Great Britain's allies.

Mr. Montagu's Letter.

In his letter of resignation to the Premier, Mr. Montagu says:

"When I received last week the Government of India's telegram, conveying their Government's views on Turkish policy, with the request for permission to publish them, I circulated it to the Cabinet. It was only after I received an urgent telegram on Saturday repeating the request, that I felt it my duty to accept the responsibility of sanctioning publication."

It did not occur to me, it is possible that there should be any question that the Indian Government should not be allowed to state their views upon a question so vitally affecting the peace of India, nor did I think it was possible or right to prevent them from informing the people whom they govern of views they felt it their duty to put forward on their behalf. The Government of India should be the first to acknowledge that it is the duty of his Majesty's Government to take many views into account in consideration of that peace cannot be achieved if the Indian point of view only is considered.

MORE HELP PURGED FOR WAR'S VICTIMS

Woman Says Conditions of Disabled in N. Y. Are 'Truly Terrible.'

MORE HOSPITAL AID

Col. Forbes Says There Is Immediate Need for 2,100 Beds.

4,000 MEN REQUIRE CARE

House Committee Hears Pleas of Legion and Soldier Bodies for Langley Bill.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, March 9 (Associated Press).—Officials of the American Legion and other soldier aid organizations appeared before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds today, urging greater appropriations to provide proper care for the 4,000 world war veterans who are suffering with tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric disability.

The conditions in New York were described as deplorable and pitiable. The committee was considering the Langley bill, authorizing an expenditure by the Government of \$16,000,000 to provide adequate hospital facilities for war veterans. The measure provides, among other things, that the disabled ex-service man in the army and navy would receive care and treatment directly administered under governmental supervision.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' Bureau, was a witness. He emphasized that the fear of fire is uppermost in the minds of most of the officials who are entrusted with the care of patients housed in the cantonment type of hospitals. He called for the building of fireproof structures.

Cantonments Fire Traps.

"Some of these cantonment structures are mere fire traps," said Col. Forbes. "Fox Hill Hospital was perhaps the most glaring instance of such construction, with its close quarters, its lack of fire escapes, and its lack of fireproofing. We are afraid that some of these days one of these cantonment hospital structures will catch fire and some of the men will lose their lives."

In describing the situation in New York State, Col. Forbes said there was immediate need of 2,100 beds to care for the disabled veterans. He said that the general medical cases 600 beds and tuberculosis cases 500 to 600 beds. At Rhinebeck, N. Y., the director said, the conditions are deplorable.

Representative Hamilton Fish, who is an ex-serviceman, said that the American Legion's request for additional hospitals, said that conditions in New York State were deplorable.

"There is a need for a single bed in New York city for the tubercular patient," he said. "The appropriations made by Congress for the purchase and construction of hospitals have been wasted and nothing whatever has been done for the tubercular or neuropsychiatric."

Some Driven to Death, She Says.

"The men blame the Federal Government," said Miss Frances Rogers, president of the Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York. "While you are debating what to do the men are dying. Many of them are in such shape that they go crazy and suicide seems to be the best way to end their sad existence."

Miss Rogers, who has been engaged in soldier relief activities during the last four years, said that the plight of 500 or 600 patients at the Fox Hill hospital is "truly terrible."

MRS. OBENCHAIN TELLS OF KENNEDY'S SLAYING

Accused Weeps Relating Story in Own Defense.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, faltering and weeping today in testimony in her own defense, told her story of the slaying of J. Belton Kennedy, her sweetheart, for whom murder she is being tried. Two shots were fired at him from the dark in front of his summer cottage in lonely Beverly Glen, she said. Then two persons she could not identify flitted past and disappeared. She and Kennedy went to the cottage at the latter's suggestion.

BONUS SEEKERS SET BACK IN ORDER BARRING LOANS

Continued from First Page.

mitted to attend the sessions of the committee for the first time and make known their objections to the certificate loan plan, which are both positive and convincing.

They will demand the dropping of the certificate loan scheme and the adoption of the Democratic policy of using the interest on the foreign debts, which also has been declared to be impractical by executive officials.

There is no question that the bill framed by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee will be changed in a good many respects. Attempts will be made to devise machinery to "jimmy open" the banks for the loan of money to a comparatively small number of men who would receive less than \$50 for their war services.

Service men as a rule express little enthusiasm for the decision to drop the cash payment feature of the original bill and to limit the distribution of "ready money" to a comparatively small number of men who would receive less than \$50 for their war services.

The prospects are that Mr. Fordney and the other Republican bonus legislators who consented to drop the cash payment feature will have their hands full trying to mollify the indignation of the claimants.

The immediate cash benefits proposed under the certificate loan plan will not exceed \$16,000,000 the first year. The simplest form of arithmetic shows this amount to be an infinitesimal percentage of the \$1,000,000,000 of national bank money that bonus claimants expected in that period.

The cash distribution proposed by the Fordney bill for the first year is scarcely discernible when compared with the \$5,000,000,000 of Government money that the ex-service men expected to fall into their hands at the maturity of the certificates.

Viewed by the most philosophical of the claimants, the latest Fordney plan will have to be patched up a good deal to make it as "attractive" as the bonus legislators want to make it seem.

Members of the lower house whose only concern is to get the bonus bill out of the way with the least damage to their prospective political prospects, are beginning to reflect a degree of exasperation against Mr. Fordney that will further add to the troubles that await him.

Dangers of Certificate Plan.

They had been led to believe that the certificate scheme was a genuine inspiration, whereas it turned out to be just a rush of blood to the head.

The members who want to record themselves as friends of the "soldier boys" and who are not all particular as to how they are to begin to question the wisdom of Mr. Fordney and his associates on the Ways and Means Committee.

The farm bloc, which is the most powerful group now operating in Congress, is proceeding with extreme caution in approaching the certificate loan plan.

Reaction in the Senate.

Reaction against the Fordney bill in the Senate has become so pronounced that its rejection by that body is a foregone conclusion. The Senate Finance Committee, to which a bonus bill passed by the House will be referred, views the certificate loan plan as entirely unacceptable.

FORDNEY WILL RUSH VOTE ON BONUS BILL

To Pass It, He Says, for 'Humanitarian Reasons.'

CHICAGO, March 9.—Declaration that the soldiers' bonus would be passed for humanitarian reasons and not as a political measure was made by Joseph Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, after a meeting of the American Wholesale Lumber Association today.

SENATE FINDS FUNDS TO FIGHT SMUGGLING

Story in 'New York Herald,' Read Into Record, Brings \$100,000 Amendment.

ACTION URGED BY LODGE

Big Reduction of Immigration Inspection Forces May Now Be Avoided.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, March 9 (Associated Press).—Washington, D. C., March 9. Defending his arguments by reading extracts from THE NEW YORK HERALD, Senator Lodge (Mass.) succeeded in having an amendment adopted today to the appropriations bill providing \$100,000 for immigration inspectors for the fiscal year 1922.

"The appropriations for the immigration service were so inadequate," said Senator Lodge, "that they would be obliged, between now and the first of July, to lay off most of the force by furloughing them for two weeks or a month at a time, and it will reduce it from a force which numbers only 1,200 men to from 400 to 500."

"The service is now inadequate, and this layoff can have but one effect—an increase in the smuggling in of immigrants who are barred by law and an increase in the number of smugglers illicitly coming into the country."

Senator Lodge then read into the record the article which told of the order to reduce the force of inspectors because of restricted Congressional appropriations, and of the activities of smugglers along the coasts and the Mexican and Canadian borders, who passed along word that "the law was off."

Proceeding, Senator Lodge said: "That is the case, Mr. President, and it is very serious. Of course Boston is one of the large immigration ports and I have heard from there as well as from other points with regard to the situation. I do not say anything about the hardships to the men in the service, which is very great, but to break up the service and to reduce the force, to take away the men from the smaller ports, can result in nothing but the admittance of illicit immigrants in large numbers who ought to be excluded."

Senator Smith (S. C.) interrupted Senator Lodge to say that in his opinion in place of laying off immigration inspectors we ought to have an increased and more efficient force.

Senator Lodge said that is absolutely right. "The present law instead of requiring a smaller force requires a larger force," he said, "in order to keep the force at the present level. The regular appropriation is altogether too small. This year the estimate is \$3,000,000, while the bill allows \$2,500,000, and here is the situation, which is the greatest service to the protection of the country cut down in a perfectly stupid, ruthless way."

DENBY WOULD CLOSE NEWPORT NAVY STATION

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Concentration at the Hampton Roads, Va., naval base of all naval training now done on the Atlantic coast and the abandonment of the Newport, R. I., station in the interest of economy was urged by Secretary Denby today before the Senate Naval Committee.

He told the committee that enlistments of approximately 42,000 men were expected in the fiscal year 1922, due to changes in terms of service due to the war. He said that the estimate was based on a navy of 95,000 men.

Discussing further the concentration of the training work at Hampton Roads, Mr. Denby told the committee that facilities already exist there for the training of about 12,000 men at one time, while at the Rhode Island station permanent arrangements are available only for 5,500 men.

BROWNLOW IS GONE; HIS BAIL FORFEITED

Roulette Wheel Left Behind, but \$400 Stays Spun.

Again, yesterday, the clerk in the West Side Court called Henry R. Brownlow of London to the bar to answer to the charge of maintaining a gambling house in his erstwhile apartment, 16 West Fifty-fifth street. And as on February 22, when he was expected to answer to this charge, Brownlow failed to appear.

Augustine Derby, his counsel, addressed Magistrate Sweetser, saying he desired to retire as Brownlow's legal representative, since it seemed more or less obvious to him that Brownlow had decided to leave the country.

DEFEATS BILL TO END EVOLUTION TEACHING

Kentucky House Decides It Doesn't Make Infidels.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—The Kentucky House today by a vote of 42 to 41 defeated a bill to end evolution teaching in the schools. The bill was introduced by Representative L. V. B. Cameron and was the only measure to be voted on today.

Dry Amendment at Last Ratified by New Jersey

RENTON, March 9.—The Assembly today, 33 to 24, passed the Senate resolution for the ratification by New Jersey of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. This action makes New Jersey, which in two successive Legislatures had failed to ratify, the forty-sixth State adopting the amendment. Connecticut and Rhode Island are the only States that have failed to ratify.

DEATHS BY FAMINE IN RUSSIA 200,000

Dr. Semashko Estimates Total Much Under That of Dr. Nansen.

MOSCOW, March 9 (Associated Press).—The total deaths among the famine stricken people thus far should be 200,000 if the ratio of deaths in the Ufa province, one of the worst stricken districts, is maintained elsewhere, says an estimate of Dr. Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Health. He said that in Ufa, from the commencement of the famine until February 22, 16,689 deaths from famine and diseases emanating from the famine, not including typhus, had been registered.

This report represents the first approximately accurate figures of the actual deaths due to the famine. It reveals a total much under the widely quoted estimates of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Dr. Semashko placed the total number of famine stricken at between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000, and said that according to pessimistic estimates there were 25,000,000 persons affected. He added that the province of Ufa holds at least one-tenth of the total of the famine stricken and that if the death rate in Ufa is maintained or increased for a year the total deaths would be between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

The distribution of the American Relief Administration food which had been landed would tremendously add the situation. Dr. Semashko declared that typhus was decreasing, but he added: "We fear cholera and other diseases in the spring. Cholera already has appeared in Kieff, Ekaterinodar and Voronezh. We are taking all possible precautions. It is our plan to isolate victims of the disease, to watch the railways and rivers and to administer vaccine, of which we have a sufficient supply."

"We already have purchased 3,000,000 gold rubles worth of medicines abroad. This is about 25 per cent. of our needs. Five million dollars worth of medicine would save the situation."

SAY GERMAN STUDENTS ARE UNDERNOURISHED

Physicians Thank Quakers for Work and Ask More.

BERLIN, March 9 (Associated Press).—The German Physicians Association, comprising 40,000 members, has issued a resolution of thanks to the Quakers of the United States for feeding German children, and has urged that "our American friends not to grow weary, for need remains and your work should continue until the German people, particularly children and students, receive sufficient nourishment."

German societies are now making efforts to relieve the condition of university students, many of whom, it is asserted, have not tasted meat for weeks. They go without breakfast and eat thin soups for lunch and dinner. These university students present a pitiable appearance. Their clothes are patched and they have holes in their shoes. They are pale and look undernourished.

Health statistics issued today show that out of forty-six cities which have more than 100,000 population there was increased mortality in thirty-six and a decrease in eight.

WOMEN CLUB LEADERS BACK BIRTH CONTROL

26 in Brooklyn Sign Call to Coming Rally.

Twenty-six representatives of Brooklyn women's clubs met at the home of Mrs. William H. Greene, 124 Willow street, yesterday and indorsed the birth control movement. They signed a resolution calling on the leaders of religious thought of all denominations to hear Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, director of the Voluntary Parenthood League, speak on the question at a meeting to be held Sunday.

The women were not acting in an official capacity. It is understood that they will report back to their organizations the results of the meeting. Mrs. L. V. B. Cameron and Mrs. Millard F. Johnson were the chairmen of the meeting and Mrs. Dennett was the only speaker.

Among the signers of the resolution were Mrs. William P. Earle, Mrs. Horace Lockwood, Mrs. Harvey T. White, Mrs. Samuel Cox Hooker, Mrs. Edwin Moore Cragin, Mrs. George P. Chappell, Mrs. Mary L. L. Johnson, Mrs. R. C. Talbot, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Millard F. Johnson, Mrs. Susan G. Davenport, Mrs. George Llewellyn and Mrs. A. L. Macdonald.

SWEET NURSES

Sardinia, Sicily and Corsica supplied the Romans with 800,000 bushels of corn a year.

Which made them call those islands "the sweet nurses of Rome."

And quite properly, too, for in the original Latin a nurse is one who nourishes.

GOOD LIQUOR THERE, BUT NO PLESIOSAU

Best Drinks in the World, Says Professor Who Hunted Monster in Patagonia.

AMHERST, Mass., March 9 (Associated Press).—If any of the plesiosaurian monsters are still alive in Patagonia, their forefathers must have had a busy time wiping out their tracks and chewing up their skeletons for the last 100,000,000 years, said Prof. F. B. Loomis, geologist at Amherst College, tonight in commenting upon the reported discovery of a live plesiosaur down there.

Prof. Loomis conducted for Amherst College the last skeleton hunting expedition of American scientists to Patagonia in 1911. He talked with the many traders and travelers in the lake region where the discovery was reported, but never heard a hint of the existence of the plesiosaur.

The plesiosaur was distinctly a marine form of life, Prof. Loomis said, and could not exist in fresh water. The plesiosaur's remains have been found almost entirely in Europe, although some have been discovered in deep sea deposits in Montana and Wyoming, but none in Patagonia.

"The vagueness of the report from Patagonia prevents any accurate estimate of what Prof. Onelli, of Buenos Aires, added, 'an English expedition, but if anything was seen it must have been the head and long neck of some water snake, probably the anaconda, common in that region.'"

New York scientists who attribute the discovery to the potency of Patagonian liquor may not be far wrong, Prof. Loomis suggested. He asserted that the best liquor on earth is that of Patagonia. The mylodon is a big ground sloth of the Pleistocene period, about 50,000 years ago. In this instance a Dr. F. Archibald asserted he had seen the animal, but the explorers could not find a single bit of evidence to uphold his statement. About \$10,000 was sunk in this expedition."

CHURCH WOULD EXPEL MRS. STETSON'S FRIEND

Lawyer Fairchild Sues to Enjoin Scientist Trustees.

Alleging that the Board of Trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, "are prejudiced and unfairly hostile" and are prepared to drop him from membership in the church because of his loyalty to Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, Walter Fairchild, a member of the church for a number of years and who has represented Mrs. Stetson as a lawyer in several of her controversies with the church trustees, obtained an order in the Supreme Court yesterday requiring the trustees to summon him to appear before them next Monday in defense of charges which have been made that "he is a loyal student follower of one who has been expelled from membership in the Mother Church." The order is returnable today before Justice Newburger.

The trustees of the church are John Tiltonson, O. W. Van Camp, Charles E. Brown, Mary F. Forsyth, Phyllis Ashcom Lewis, Sylvia Loiner, Eudora Kline, Blaine Dawson and Frederick T. Freund.



HAND-SEWING CLOTH TO FOUNDATION

THIS is serious. Each stitch must be basted as carefully as a hot bird. It requires care and cunning, for this one operation marks either the birth or the dearth of style. We regret to state it is sometimes done by machine—but not by us!

MEN'S HAND-TAILORED SUITS \$45 to \$75
HAND-TAILORED OVERCOATS \$40 to \$70

Over 50 Hand-Tailored Operations
Hand-Work at the Price of Foot-Work

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—Separate Entrances
On West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

WHEN YOU DRINK WATER Drink Only the Best

POLAND WATER

ORDER BY THE CASE FROM YOUR DEALER

OR

POLAND SPRING COMPANY
1180 Broadway, New York
Tel. Madison Sq. 4748



THE NEW 'HOMERIC' Largest twin-screw steamer in the world

ARE you planning a European trip this spring? Book now for the new Homeric so that you may have the distinction of crossing on one of the world's greatest and most luxurious ships.

Sailing from New York MARCH 25

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRADING COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway, New York

Mouquin Vermouth

BORDEAUX, FRANCE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Real Vermouth—as made by using 64 years of wine-making experience in this country. French style. Just the thing for your cocktail. Out of pure alcohol removed from all bottles for use in this country. French style. Italian style. "Original Recipe" Tells you how to get your copy today.

Mouquin
Restaurant & Wine Co.
New York Office, 464 West Broadway
Tel. Spring 0914



Hand-Sewing Cloth To Foundation

THIS is serious. Each stitch must be basted as carefully as a hot bird. It requires care and cunning, for this one operation marks either the birth or the dearth of style. We regret to state it is sometimes done by machine—but not by us!

MEN'S HAND-TAILORED SUITS \$45 to \$75
HAND-TAILORED OVERCOATS \$40 to \$70

Over 50 Hand-Tailored Operations
Hand-Work at the Price of Foot-Work

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—Separate Entrances
On West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level